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Rates of passage money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £16 ; *second-class* £11 ; *children* under 10 years at *half fare* ; under 2 years *free*. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers of the P. and O. Co., *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s. ; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*. For further particulars, apply to

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Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

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THE S. S. "PIONEER," R. TAUNTON, Commander, will be dispatched as above, on THURSDAY, the 9th April, at 10 A.M. For Freight and Passage, apply to RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

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THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) Screw Steamer KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 130 H. P. GEORGE BEYTS Commander, will be despatched to Kurrachee, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, twelve hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—No cargo will be received on board after the English Mail is signalled.

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THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited,) will despatch the Screw Steam Ship TILLY, Captain WILLIAM CLAYTON, to the Malabar Coast on Tuesday the 14th instant, at 4 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingoria, Goa, Sudasheughur, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut and Cochin, returning by the same route in nine days times.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Goods and Passengers may be conveyed to Madras and Calcutta via Calicut by this opportunity.

FOR SURAT.

THE new and fast-sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Port, on THURSDAY the 9th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavashana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWULLEN, Captain, will leave for the above Port, on THURSDAY, the 9th instant.

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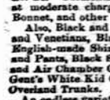
FOR SURAT.

THE new and well-known Steamer MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE, D. LOWE, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 11 A.M. positively.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Steamer's Office, next to Bazar Gate.

Bombay, 4th April 1863.

FOR SURAT.



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NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship *Castilian*, from London, are requested to send off boats on Saturday morning to receive their Goods as they come to hand, otherwise, they will be landed at their expense and risk.

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COUPLAND & Co.,
Agents for the *Castilian*.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

NOTICE.—The interest and responsibility of Mr. CHARLES STEVENS BUDGETT, ceased in our firm on 19th March 1863.

TREACHER & Co.
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Sudasheghur, 2nd March 1863.

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Bombay, 20th March 1863.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—The East Indian Railway Company having nearly completed the work for which their River Transport Flotilla was constructed, are prepared to accept Tenders for all or any portion of the same. It consists of eight Steamers built and engined by the firm of Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., of Newcastle-upon-Tyne—of Five Steamers built or purchased in India—of Eight Iron Barges, built in England by Messrs. Robt. Stephenson & Co., and Messrs. Vernon & Co., and of a large number of River Sailing Boats built or purchased both in England and India.

Full particulars may be obtained of, and Tenders for the whole or any part, will be received up to the 1st May, 1863, by EDWARD PALMER, Esq., the Company's Agent at Calcutta, who is empowered to accept from time to time such tenders as may be considered satisfactory.

D. I. NOAD, Secretary.

Alderman's Walk, New Broad Street, E.C.,
London, 17th November, 1862.

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The Directors will execute such orders on commission, and all Machinery will be inspected by the Company's Engineer prior to shipment or delivery.

G. E. HAYWOOD, Secretary and Manager.

Hartford Chambers, Francis Square, Manchester, 12th Dec., 1862.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

BENEFIT OF L. F. PALIN,

OF THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 9th, 1863.

HERR PALIN in appealing to the Public for support upon this occasion begs respectfully to state that a choice and carefully selected Programme will be presented, introducing many Novelties and several old favourites, which he feels assured will delight and entertain all who may honour him with their patronage.

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Who will appear in Characteristic Costume and execute a

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Also for this night only and by particular desire, will be repeated

We're a Band of Brothers—Hurrah ! Hurrah ! Hurrah.

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PROGRAMME.—PART 1ST.

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Opening Chorus, joy, joy to day	Minstrels.
Poor Dog Tray	H. C. Campbell.
Katty Dean	Dave Carson.
Old Folks at home	T. P. Brower.
I'll throw myself away	Dave Carson.
Mesas's in the Cold ! old Ground	J. O. Pierce.
Hum Jata Charlestowa	Dave Carson.

Intermission of 10 minutes.

PART 2ND.

Thy Voice is near, *Ballad*	H. C. Campbell.
Lecture on Woman's Rights	Dave Carson.
Grand Fantasia for Flute and piano (from Sonnambula)	L. F. Palin.
Song, original. Written and sung by	J. O. Pierce.
Lucy Long in Character (Dance and Chorus)	Miss Primrose and Minstrels.
Solo Rock Harmonican	J. O. Pierce.

WE'RE A BAND OF BROTHERS—Messrs. Palin, Pierce, Carson, Campbell and Brower.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the GRAND NEGRO FESTIVAL of

Old Rob Ridley and his Merry Family.

Characters by all the Members of the Company.

MONDAY EVENING, April 13th, Benefit of J. O Pierce and last appearance of the MINSTRELS.

Mr. L. F. PALIN will preside at the Piano.

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ADVERTISEMENT.—The Proprietors of the late "British Hotel" having closed their business, take this opportunity respectfully to offer their grateful acknowledgments to the Public and Gentry of Bombay, and Outstations, for the kind support and patronage bestowed upon them for the time they conducted their late Establishment, and at the same time to solicit a continuance of the favor, that such of their supporters have bills still unsettled with them will oblige them with an early remittance to enable them to finally close the accounts.

PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co.

British Hotel, Lane, Fort, 1st Dec. 1862.

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No. 5. A GERMAN PIANO similar to the above, but fitted with an Harmonium accompaniment, is in perfect accord with this novel attachment, and is well worthy of attention. Price for the whole, Rs. 700.

No. 6. A DOUBLE PIANOFORTE of the best Rosewood, playable in the usual way, and *self-playing* at the same time, so that its own music can be imitated or accompanied whilst playing—the music available for this Instrument exceeds the limits of an advertisement. A Catalogue is published from which selections may be made. Price of the Pianoforte alone, Rs. 2,500.

No. 7. AN OAKWOOD PIANOFORTE, with double apparatus similar to the above (No. 6) but of plainer finish and smaller. The metal works exposed to view on this Instrument are all *Electro Silvered*. The whole, with 50 pieces of self-performing Musical attachments, Rs. 1,500.

No. 8 and 9. BROADWOOD'S AND COLLARD'S Instruments, second hand—very good Pianos well worth an inspection, having been only two or three years in Bombay, and in excellent order. Open to an offer.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

HERBERT & Co. offer to public notice the following Original Stereoscopic Slides, expressly published by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company under the sanction of the Royal Commissioners of the International Exhibition of 1862.

Price per dozen.—Rs. 18 *Cash.*

Original Stereoscopic Slides.

Her Most Gracious Majesty The Queen, from a marble bust, by Noble, International Exhibition.

His Royal Highness the late Prince Consort from a marble bust by Noble, International Exhibition.

The Grand Nave, from the Eastern Dome, giving a complete view of the interior of the building from East to West.

The Grand Nave, from the Western Dome, ditto ditto, from West to East.

The Italian Court giving also a receding view of Gibson's celebrated "Tinted Venus."

The Italian Court, Groups of Statues. (First View.)

The Italian Court, Groups of Statues. (Second View.)

The North-East Gallery of Architectural designs.

The Roman Court, Groups of Statues. (First View.)

The Roman Court, Groups of Statues. (Second View)

The Glass Court. (Second View.)

(The above is a remarkably effective Stereoscopic View.)

The Alhambra Court. (First View.)

The Foreign Picture Gallery. (First View), giving in the Photograph the copy of Vandyke's Charles 1st.

The English Picture Gallery.

The Foreign Picture Gallery. (Second View.)

The Prussian Court. (Two Views.)

The North-West Transept.

Machinery. (Fourth View.) Western Annexe.

Glass by Naylor and Co.

Engraved Glass, by Do.

Two exquisite Stereoscopic effects.

Works in Terra Cotta.

Austrian Court, (Seventh View.)

STATUARY AND SCULPTURE.

The Roman Court. (First View.)

Venus, by Canova, from the Original Statue.

Paphne, Bust, by Marshall Wood.

The Fortune Teller, by Guiglini.

The Sybil (from the Roman Court.)

L'Angeli dell' Arioto, Palmini.

Venus (tinted in the original Sculpture.) By T. Gibson, R.A.

N.B.—This Sculpture has excited the same amount of interest as the oil painting of the "Christian Martyr" by Paul de la Roche.

La Pieta, by Antonio Cali.

A Girl reading, by Magni.

Nymph and Cupid, by Miller, exhibited by Her Majesty.

Modesty, by Corbellini.

The Sleep of Sorrow, the Dream of Joy, R. Monti.

Zephyr and Flora Dancing, Benzoni.

The Daughter of Sion, Salvini.

The Death of Marmion, Baily.

"He reared his broken sword on high, and shouted Victory."

The Orphan. E. Nerchi.

Socrates. Pietro Magni.

Cock fighting. A. Pelloli.

HERBERT & Co. believe that the above collection comprises *most* of the best Stereoscopic Views of the Exhibition of 1862. The privilege of taking Views is a monopoly of the London Stereoscopic Company, and although *upwards of one hundred and thirty Views have* been taken, many of them are eminently stupid and uninteresting.

EXQUISITE PHOTOGRAPHS
OF THE
CARTE DE VISITE SIZE.

THE CHRISTIAN MARTYR, by Paul de la Roche. The above master-piece, which has caused the greatest sensation at the International Exhibition, has been photographed by an eminent artist with the permission of the owner. Plain Rs. 1-8, beautifully colored after the original, Rs. 2-8.

THE CRUCIFIXION, (after Albert Durer,) Plain Rs. 1-8.

CHRIST BEARING THE CROSS. Known as the Oxford painting. Colored Rs. 2-8.

THE HOLY FAMILY: (after Sir Joshua Reynolds). Colored Rs. 2-8.

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SUPPLIANT AT THE FOOT OF THE CROSS, (after Ary Scheffer). Plain Rs. 1-8 ; Colored Rs. 2-8

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THE MOTHER OF JESUS WEEPING, (after Lazerges.) 3 Vols. By Mrs. Gaskell.

Duncan's Forbes's Translation of the Bagh-o-Bahar, 1802. New edition, revised and corrected throughout.

Plain Rs. 1-8 ; Colored Rs. 2-8.

CHRIST BEARING THE CROSS. (after Ary Scheffer), Plain Rs. 1-8.

THE ASCENSION, (after Rubens) Colored Rs. 2-8.

FLIGHT OF THE BLESSED, (after Signol) Colored Rs. 2-8.

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HERBERT & Co. have also a large number of highly interesting Cartes de Visite size subjects exquisitely Colored Rs. 2-8 each.

A LIST OF STATUARY, VIEWS, &c.
FROM THE
INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
CARTE DE VISITE SIZE.
RECEIVED BY HERBERT & Co.

Sleep of Sorrow and Dream of Joy	Monti.
Venus	Gibson.
Reading Girl	Magni.
Venus	Nollekens.
Nymph and Cupid	Theed.
Children at Play	Manfredini.
Nymph of Diana	Albertine.
The Fortune Teller	Guglielmi.
Lady Godiva	Thomas.
A Bacchante	Barrata.
Caractacus	Foley.
La Pieta	Nollekens.
Nymph and Cupid	Muller.
Ditto ditto	Brodie.
Highland Mary	Spencer.
Finding of Moses	Thompson.
La Musidoradelle Staigani	J. H. Foley.
Egeria	Davis.
Rebecca at the Well	K. Wyon.
Britomartis	A. Gatley.
Religion	Magni.
Socrates	Canova.
Venus	Magni.
First Footsteps	M. Wood.
Daphne	Durham.
Go to Sleep	Miss Hosmer.
Puck	Davis.
Boy with Birds' Nest	K. Wyon.
Eve before the Fall	Pietro Dal Negro.
Venus Rising from the Sea	Feuikin.
La Bagnante	Tantardini.
Cupid Captive	Calder Marshall.

Rampart Row, Bombay.

REGISTERED VICTORIA PATTERN, CONCAVE GLASS INSULATORS FOR PIANOFORTES.

The above beautifully constructed and novel Insulating Resonator is strongly recommended and adopted by all the leading Pianists of Europe ; it answers the two-fold purpose of insulating the instrument from the non-conducting medium of the floor on which it is generally placed, and of preserving the Piano from the effects of damp.

Experience in its use has proved the advantage gained with regard to improved tone, and the injuries which are so constantly resulting to the Piano from the effects of the absorbent nature of the carpet or mat on which it stands, are effectually obviated.

The Insulators are of the richest quality of glass, and each single one has been tested to *bear double the weight of a Grand Pianoforte.*

Price of the Royal Victoria Glass Insulating Resonator.—The set of Four in

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Tuesday, 7th April 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 07/16.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 011/16.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	99
China	90 Do. do.	222 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	50	5 pr. ct.	[ex divd. 99 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	110 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	14 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	29 ex divid.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	29 premium.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	93 premium.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	125 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	95 premium.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Stephenson Steam & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,800p.sh.pa
RAILWAY Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			
Consolidated Stock	£18-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
SPINNING & WEAVING Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockjee Pittys Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs. 300 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs.100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Thorosbie Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	.....	96
" Loan 1835-36	.....	99½
" Loan 1842-43	.....	
" Loan 1854-55	.....	
New Five per Cent. Loan	.....	109½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan	.....	110

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-14
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Cavolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	15-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.	
To London (Cotton)	Nominal.	
" (Seed)	£3 5s. 0d.	
To China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (2nd April 1863.)

		Per candy.
COTTON at Colaba		
Broach and Surat New (ready.)		Rs. 465 to 470
New Dholleras, (to arrive)		" 445 to 448
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)		" 452 to 455
New Oomrawtee		" 420 to 422
Old Comptah		" 427 to 428
Old Dharwar Sunguneed		" 528 to 530
New Barsee, and Nuggur		" 425 to 427
New Veravul		" 432 to 433
New Khandeish		" 415 to 420
New Punnalum		" 430 to 432
New Accotee		" 428 to 430
New Mangalore		" 430 to 432
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,645 to 1,650.		
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish at Rs.		6-14 to 7 Rs. per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat		7-8 to 7-9
Gingelly mixed (Black and White)		" 33 to 34
		" 38 to 39
Niger		" 27 to 28

Banks.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers, { The Bank of England. / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Rangoon.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates viz.:—

6 month's sight (not under £50) at	2s.	0¾d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
3 Do. at	2s.	0¾d. "
2 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
1 Do. at	1s.	11¾d. "
Sight at	1s.	11¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.			
Do.	6	do.	5 "
Do.	12	do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

O n Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank of Rangoon for the transaction of general Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
March 23rd 1863. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	0d. per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
" on demand		.....	
On Scotland	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Ireland	do.	.....	
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		.....	1s. 11d. do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe. 1s. 11d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made. (*If to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ½ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd April 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.
Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman.
JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay.)
WILLIAM FREDERICK BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.
LONDON.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited,) 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.) "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rp
" " " "	4	do.	2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " "	3	do.	2s. 0d. do.
" " " "	2	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
" " " "	1	do.	1s. 11¾d. do.
On Scotland } On Ireland }	On demand		...1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts on *Scotland* and *Ireland* are issued payable *on demand* only.

To prevent disappointment to persons at a distance who may purchase the Bank's Bills on Europe, the Manager will, whenever so desired, forward the first of exchange direct on being furnished with the address of the person to whom the Bill is to be sent. *In all instances where a Bill is required in favor of a lady, her Christian name must be given in full.*

The Bank is prepared to negociate drafts payable in London or Liverpool, and will also purchase or grant Bills payable in Calcutta.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balance exceeding Rs. 500 and not more than 50,000, and 1 per cent. per annum on balances exceeding Rs. 300 and not more than Rs. 500.

Interest is not allowed on balances of more than Rs. 50,000 except by special arrangement.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal 6 per cent per annum.

do.	9	do.	do.	5½	do. do.
do.	6	do.	do.	5	do. do.
do.	4	do.	do.	4½	do. do.
do.	3	do.	do.	4	do. do.

Notice of withdrawal may be given either when the money is deposited or at any future time, if the deposit be taken in the Bank's draft on Europe, the notice of withdrawal will *generally* be dispensed with.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off or of modifying the terms of Fixed Deposits, on giving one month's notice.

Deposits of Rs. 100 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 are received by the Bank subject to 15 days' notice of withdrawal on either side, and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. below the Bank of Bombay minimum rate of discount, rising or falling therewith, but in no case will a higher rate than 5 per cent. be allowed on Deposits of this class.

Government Paper and other Securities received for safe custody, and the interest remitted by the Bank's draft free of charge.

The Bank will procure enfacement of Government Paper on account of Constituents, and forward the same to the Head Office without charge.

It is particularly requested that all orders or Hoondees may be made payable to, and all communications addressed "*The Manager, Bank of Hindustan, (Limited,) Bombay.*"

E. W. BAKER, Manager.

Rampart Row, 25th March 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848, and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.)
RESERVE FUND—Francs 8,350,000 (£334,000.)
Head Office—14, Rue Bergere, Paris.
Agencies at Bombay, Calcutta, Shanghai, and Bourbon (Réunion).

London Bankers.
UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS. C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—23, Rampart Row.

THIS Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places; as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on Madras, Pondicherry, Karrachee, Ceylon, Mauritius, Singapore, Hongkong, Sydney and Melbourne.

EXCHANGE.

Drafts granted as follows:—

On London 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d. per Rp.
3 Do.	Do.	2s.	0d. "
On Demand		1s.	11¾d. "
On France 6 months' sight		frs.	2-56 cts. "
3 Do.	Do.	"	2-53 " "
On Demand		"	2-50 " "

DEPOSITS.

Interest at 2 per cent. per annum allowed on Current Deposits when not less than Rs. 1000, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, for fixed periods as may be specially arranged.

DISCOUNTS, LOANS, &c.

The Agency discounts approved Local Bills, grants Loans on Government Paper, Bullion, Bank Stock, and approved Shares and other Securities.

Any further information as to rates of business, &c. may be had at the Office, or on application by letter to the undersigned, to whom all remittances should be made payable.

T. R. DAVISON, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 25th March 1863.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight	.....	2s.	per Rupee.
" 4	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 3	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 2	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
" 1	do.	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
On Scotland } On Ireland }	On Demand	.....	1s. 11¾d. "
Circular Notes		.....	1s. 11¾d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts	2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months	3 "
Do. do. 6 do.	4 "
Do. do. 12 do.	6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 1st April 1863. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, (LIMITED.)

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA, 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH, AND SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, (LIMITED,) is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON AND WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches).
The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s.	0¾d.
"	4 months' sight	2s.	0¾d.
"	3 months' sight	2s.	0d.
"	2 months' sight	1s.	11¾d.
"	1 month's sight	1s.	11¾d.
"	On demand } On Scotland } On Ireland }	1s.	11¾d.
Circular Notes		1s.	11¾d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000, 2 per cent. per annum.
2. On fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.
3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.
4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, (Limited), or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of thes everal Loans of the Indian Government, and Enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, (Limited), Bombay*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales, (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

H. B. MACCULLOCH, Manager.

Bombay, 23rd March 1863.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and, not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months sight		2s.	0¼d. per Rupee.
Ditto	at 4 ditto	2s.	0¼d. do.
Ditto	at 3 ditto	2s.	0d. do.
Ditto	at 2 ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto	at 1 ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.
Ditto	on demand ditto	1s.	11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills also without charge.

On Interest or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission—

Hours of business .....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays.....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 2nd April 1863. Manager.

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Apr. 5	Harry Fernie	Brown	Melbourne 25 Jan.
	Sirocco	Berriman	Galle 16 March.
6	Victoria (s)	Nacoda	Surat 5 April.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, from Surat.—Several natives.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, MONDAY, 6TH APRIL 1863.

For London.

Pride of the Ocean.—500 bags Coffee, 750 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

For Liverpool.

King of Algeria.—50 bales of Cotton, 105 cwt., Dossa Damjee; 260 bales Cotton, 910 cwt., Lawrence and Co.

Dawn of Hope.—176 bales Cotton, 616 cwt.; 101 bales Wool, 303 cwt., Mcoljee Jeatha; 60 bales Wool, 180 cwt., Goculdass Madhowdass.

Herald.—50 bales Wool, 850 cwt., Rans Rayace.

Adriatic.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., A. Bell and Co.

Arundel.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., David Sassoon and Co.; 75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Kessow Petamber; 9½ bales Wool, 28½ cwt., Tulluckchund Hokumchund; 1 case Indian Oilmaestore; 2 cases Claret. 6 do Cocoa, Ritchie Steuart.

Belooches.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Algiers.—154 bales Cotton, 539 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Canjee Toolsidass.

Frenchman.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Jeatha Poonja; 250 bales Cotton, 925 cwt, Bharmull Purbutt.

Magnolia.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Bhimjee Samjee.

For Havre.

Haddington.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.; 113 bales Cotton, 395½ cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.

For St. Thomas

Bhosphorus.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Trebhowun Jugjeevun; 45 packages Cloves, 53 cwt. 1 qr. 21 lbs., Anundjee Govindjee.

STATIONS OF H.M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Robinson	Bombay.
*946	Auckland, (paddle),	Bombay.
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Carew	Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop),	Hongkong.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley	Persian Gulf.
204	Comet, 2 (p gun-boat), Selby	River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Etheridge	Bombay.
*1022	Dalhousie, (screw),	Bombay.
*387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,)	Bombay.
*225	Euphrates,	Bombay.
*495	Falkland, 12 (corvette),	Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle),	Calcutta.
90	Georgiana, 2 (tender)	Persian Gulf.
215	Goolsanar, (paddle yacht), Syrang	Bombay.
890	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Hewett	Karrachee.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle),	Bombay.
157	Mahi, 3 (schooner), Carpendale	Aden.
*167	Marie, (schooner)	Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner),	Karrachee.
*140	Pleiad, (screw), Hewison	Bombay.
*1246	Prince Arthur (screw),	Bengal P. W. Dept
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Adams	Aden.
49	Snake, 1 (paddle), Syme	Bombay Harbour.
*258	Tigris, 5 (brigantine)	Bombay,
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle) Arnott	Aden.
*1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle)	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

682	Excelsior, Sanderson—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. March 17)
1156	Hornet, Prynn—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 23)
1040	Patterson, Lamble—Forbes & Co.	(c. l. March 23)
1169	Pride of the Ocean—A. H. Huschke & Co.	(c.l. March 17)
1236	Prince Consort, Aitchinn—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 2)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

824	Adriatic, D. Scott.—M. Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Mar. 3)
1001	Algiers, Buchanan.—M. Nusserwanjee.	(c. l. Mar. 18)
1107	Almora.—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 26)
811	Anna Dorothea, Smith—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. March 30)
1249	Arundel, Broadfoot—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. March 4)
967	Beloochee, Mitchell—Leckie & Co.	(c. l. March 11)
557	Black Eagle, Basset—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
791	Cambay, Wilson—Finlay, Scott & Co.	(c. l. March 14)
1070	City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 9)
972	Concordia, D. Ross.—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	
870	Coronet, Coverry—Finlay, Clark & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 25)
1333	Crescent, English—Lawrence & Co.	
1156	Culloden, Smith—Ewart, Latham & Co.	
1215	Dawn of Hope, McKie—E. Latham & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 13)
1303	Duncairn, Finlay—MacNee & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)
1047	Earl of Dalhousie—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
950	Ema Graham—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. April 1)
1268	Feronia, R. Hutchinson.—R. Scovell & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)
812	Ferozesha, G. F. Daveren—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 24)
1536	Frenchman, Galloway—Oriental I. S. Co.	(c. l. March 30)
1124	Havelock, Grandy—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c. l. March 17)
1194	Herald, E. McGrath—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 18)
708	James Russell, Muir—Ritchie, Steuart & Co	(c.l. Mar. 23)
1707	King of Algeria, Smellie—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 12)
1665	Lillies, Bell—Robinson & Co.	(c. l. March 4)
1033	Magnolia, Bayson—J. Wadia Sons.	(c. l. March 4)
747	Miletus, Shaw—M. N. Bhownuggur.	(c. l. March 21)
1350	Ocean Empress, McDonald—Lawrence & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 30)
1072	Resolute, Wallace—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 5)
856	Rhea Sylvia, Evans—Peel Sons & Co.	
1533	South Carolina, Shapcott—Coupland & Co.	
998	Tiger, Ogg—Narmith & Co.	(c. l. March 25)
679	Tomogonge, J. Poe—T. N. Wadia & Co.	(c. l. Mar. 24)
1725	Tudor, Wareham—Killick, Nixon & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 25)
848	Vittoria, Martin—Robert, Frith & Co.	(c. l. March 10)
1511	Wasp, Storey—Coupland & Co.	(c. l. Feb. 17)

FOR HAVRE.

514	Chanaral, Sharp—W. Nicol & Co.	(c. l. March 14)
1459	Haddington, Browne—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. March 18)

FOR ADEN.

614	Forfarshire, Richmond—Vally Md. Alwansy	(c. l. Feb.21)

FOR COCHIN.

358	Celeritas, Engstom—Volkart Brothers.	
450	Maltiades, C. Liddeck, Peel, Cassels & Co.	

FOR JEDDAH.

624	Maria Grey, Jones—Aga Mohmed Tuckey.	(c.l. Mar. 26)

FOR CHINA.

559	Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	

FOR HONGKONG.

677	John Bright (s), Bethan—C. M. S. N. Co.	(c. l. April 2)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

827	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	

FOR SIAM.

891	Prince of Wales,—P. Hurrichund Sons & Co.	

MOULMAIN.

109	Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Husein.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

1042	Indomitable, Carren, R. N. R.	(c. l. March 26)
574	Jaussetjee Jejeebhoy, H. Parker—Edaljee Framjee & Co	
335	Marquard Family, Jones—Pirzel Mahomed Esss & Co.	
656	Mohmedshah, Balmer—H. M. Sedick.	
537	Shah Jehan—Cumoo Yacoob Sons & Co.	(c. l. April 2)

FOR KURRACHEE.

450	Pioneer (s) Taunton—B. I. S. N. Co.	c. l. April 1)
403	Washington, A. Mahaud—S. Tyebjee & Co.	

FOR BATAVIA.

380	Postilyon, Greir.	

FOR COLOMBO.

130	Hamidobux, Nacoda.	(c.l. March 17)

FOR RANGOON VIA GALLE.

491	Lady Amherst, Harrison—B. Moosajee.	(c. l. March 25.)

NOT FIXED.

931	Ann, W. H. Lemon—Hajee Mahomed Sidick.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
632	Berbice, Wyllie—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
1127	Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Caliandass Nusserwanjee.	
985	Bucephalus, Black—Leckie & Co.	
1459	Broughton Hall, W. Tale—Leckie & Co.	
1065	Castalian, Wyburn—Coupland & Co.	
381	City of Palaces, Nacoda.	
661	Duke of Wellington, M. Auld—Finlay, Clarke & Co.	
201	Futle Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Maneckchund.	
	Gallant Neil, Bewes—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
937	General Neil, R. Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
121	General Simpson, Coxhead—Coupland & Co.	
565	Gertrude, Fraser—Leckie & Co.	
	Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co.	
733	Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.	
1117	Henry Moore, C. M. Stuart—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1549	Henry Fernie, Brown—Killick, Nixon & Co.	
1763	John Bright, Bethan—C. M. S. N. Co.	
1299	Indus (s), Nicolas—Finlay, Scott & Co.	
1848	King of Italy, Marshall—Robinson & Co.	
374	Kusrovie, W. Gray—Parshotum Hirachund.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Edaljee.	
786	Maria Somes, McLean—Leckie & Co.	
	Pauling, F. Harrison.	
1342

Police Havildar No. 15 stated that on Sunday last at eleven A. M., he saw a box and a piece of broad cloth on the Lohar Chawl Street placed by the prisoner and and thereby caused an obstruction.

The above statement was corroborated by a Police Havildar.

The prisoner was fined in the sum of two rupees.

UNSATISFACTORY POSSESSION.—Sutkoo Shaik Ahmed was charged with having in his possession a quantity of dry fish which may be reasonably suspected of being stolen and failing to account satisfactorily how he came by the same.

It appeared from the evidence of a police peon that on Sunday last at about eight o'clock P.M., he saw prisoner coming out of Mustjeed Bunder with something under his arm. Witness asked him what he had under his arm. Witness asked him what he had under his arm. Prisoner gave no reply. Witness afterwards seized him and foanded a quantity of fish which he had kept under his rrm.

Prisoner stated in defence that he purchased a quantity of fish from a dingywalla. He had no witnesses.

The Magistrate convicted the prisoner and fined him two rupees.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1862.

No. 1 OF 1863.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF WESTERN INDIA.

Society's Rooms, Town Hall,
Bombay, the 1st of January, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,—I have the honor to submit for your information the report on the affairs of our Society for the year 1862.

Members.

2. During the past year 40 members were elected, 3 resigned, 4 became non-paying on leaving the public service, and 3 died, leaving a total of 91 paying members at this date. (See Appendix A.)

3. The receipts for the year were Rs. 41,803-7-2, the expenditure Rs. 39,969-3-9, leaving Rs. 1,834-3-5 balance.

4. In examining the balance sheet (Appendix B), the extraordinary receipts and expenditure must be distinguished from the ordinary.

5. The extraordinary receipts are Rs. 10,000 by the sale of Sewree Gardens; Rs. 480 ditto ditto Sewree Garden Terrace; Rs. 17,806-10-0 ditto ditto lots 14 and 15, and half lot 13 on the Mount Estate; Rs. 3,000 ditto ditto for portion of Newlands; total Rs. 31,286-10.

6. The extraordinary expenditure Rs. 20,000 by purchase of new lands; Rs. 9,986-15-10 by laying out Mount; Rs. 29,986-15-10 total.

7. This leaves for ordinary receipts Rs. 10,516-13-2; for ordinary expenditure, Rs. 9,982-3-11; with Rupees 535-9-0 balance.

8. This balance, plus the balance of extraordinary receipts over extraordinary expenditure, namely Rupees 1,299-1-5, gives Rs. 1,834-3-5 gross balance.

9. The ordinary receipts and expenditure represent about Rs. 3,000 excess of business during the past year over previous years, excepting the years 1840, 1853 and 1856. The balance of ordinary receipts over expenditure was never so small except in the year 1840. The gross balance is above the average balance. But the year 1862 cannot be fairly compared with its predecessors,—it can only be taken as a standard of comparison with succeeding years. With the past year the Society came into the possession of the Mount estate where it will be subjected to expenses on a greater scale than ever before, and enjoy sources of income it never before possessed; and with the last year it commenced the sale of seeds without any view to profit, and the gratuitous distribution of plants for scientific and public purposes.

10. It will be observed that the receipts for Europe seeds for last year are Rs. 3,071-6-9, against Rs. 229-5 the previous year. This striking increase is owing to the reduction of the price of Europe seeds from the exhorbitant rates we previously charged, to the rates the Society allowed me to sell at last year. Thus peas we before charged Rs. 2 a pound for, we now sell at from 4 annas to one rupee a pound. The increased income under this head, therefore, does not represent any increase of profits—it represents only increased usefulness. The profits indeed have diminished, the rates being barely sufficient to cover the costs and the discount of 25 per cent. to members.

11. There is a decrease in the receipts on sales of plants and seeds from the Society's Bombay Garden Rs. 725-7, having been taken against Rs. 973-5 in 1861. This was owing to the stoppage of sales during the transfer from Sewree to the Mount, and to the large gratuitous distribution of plants and seeds. The sales at Kirkee, however, show an increase, viz. Rs. 989-8-5 against Rs. 870-5 in 1861.

12. The receipts from membership are Rs. 1,039 against Rs. 1,071 in 1861; but last year the arrears amounted to Rs. 634 while the present sheet shows only Rs. 105 for arrears.

13. No donations were called for last year, as a heavy call was anticipated this year. We may say then that there was a loss of Rs. 785 under this head.

14. The contingent expenditure is swollen by advertising charges, commission on sale, and expenses by gratuitous distribution of plants and seeds.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS OF SEEDS AND PLANTS.

15. From para. 10 it will be seen that the increase receipts by Europe seeds was 15-fold. The increase in the quantity sold was at least 30-fold. More would have been sold had there been more and better advertising; and I hope that in future years our Society will supply all Western India between the Nizam's Dominion, and the Punjab. Large quantities of Indian seeds have also been sold, and given away.

Of plants distributed gratuitously 5 Ward's cases were sent to Aden, 4 Ward's cases were sent to London, 2 Ward's cases were sent to Liverpool. We also presented 100 lbs. weight of "West Indian Arrowroot" to the Church Missionary, Economic Mission at Sharanpur. In my previous report I mentioned having sent—2 Ward's cases to England, 1 Ward's cases to Australia, 2 Ward's cases to America, but as yet nothing has been sent to us in return. Each oversea case is worth from Rs. 30 to 40. As the American plants I asked in return were chiefly tropical, including the Palmet to palm, there is possibly sufficient reason for none having been seen by the Government of the United States. The Society will be glad to hear that the most gratifying reports have been received on the state of the cases exported, on arrival. We have received during the year —gratuitously—4 Ward's cases from Aden, 1 Ward's case from the Cape, 1 Ward's case from China, and a large supply of seeds from Swan River, Australia. Also paying actual costs 8 Ward's cases from Ceylon, Plants were also presented to the Gardens gratuitously by the Hon'ble W. E. Frere, the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart., and by Mr. Bhau Daji, G. G. M. C. and by myself.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MOUNT PROPERTY.

16. By the Government Resolution No. 2512 of May 27th, 1861, the Solicitor to Government was directed to draw up a deed making over the plots of ground on the Mount Estate, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 18, 19, 20 and 21 to the Society in trust for its public and economic garden, with power to sell or exchange not more than square yards 19,000 for other land to be held on the same trust.

17. This power was given to enable us to buy Newlands, the property of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, situated in the midst of our property.

18. The Society accordingly sold lots 14 (square yards 9179 at Rs. 1-8 per square yard) for Rs. 3,767-15-0; lot 15 (square yards 5223 at Rs. 1-5 per square yard) for Rs. 6,855-3-0; and half lot 13 (square yards 4789 at Rs. 1-8, per square yard) for Rs. 7,183-8-0; or a sum, total of Rupees 17,806-10-0; minus commission. By anticipation also they sold square yards 6000 of Newlands for Rs. 3,000 to Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama and bought Newlands for Rs. 20,000 making over the portion previously agreed on to Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama and retaining square yards 12436.

19. For square yards 12436, we thus had to give to various parties square yards 16185.

20. But on the portion of Newlands retained by us there is a substantial bungalow containing dining, drawing, and dispense rooms and a double suit of bed-rooms The line of division having been drawn in my absence unfortunately the cook-house and stable are included in Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama's portion, but in consideration of my not pulling them down he has allowed the Society the use of them until next monsoon. They are, however, so dilapidated, that it would cost almost as much to build new out-houses in a light style, as to repair these.

21. In order to enclose the north Mount Road completely the Society had to effect yet another disadvantageous exchange. A property of Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama occupied the southern angle formed by the Parell and north Mount Roads, at the very entrance of the garden, and followed the north Mount Road (the intended main avenue of the garden) about 300 feet on the south side. The Society was forced to take enough of this to complete the avenue and for every square yard they took they were forced to give two square yards from lots 18 and 19. In fact they exchanged these lots square yards 4689 × 4917=9606 for square yards, 4803 of Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama's angular property.

22. Altogether thus we have exchanged square yards 25,791 for square yards 17,239 and a bungalow.

23. Then we had to get the north Mount Road into our sole possession, and after a protracted negotiation it was made over to us on the 3rd of May, and we were at last free to transfer the bungalow for our convenience. This road is 1962 feet long and 27 feet broad, and in a few years will be a handsome tropical avenue. It contains 5868 square yards more or less and this again must be set against the loss on the exchanges.

24. We made another gain. Government having offered the Victoria Museum Committee lots 16 and 17 of the Mount Estate as a site for the Museum, and the Committee not approving of this site, and yet having no hope of a better beyond the Mount Estate—they proposed to give us these lots in exchange for our lots 1 and 2, or rather for our permission to build the Museum on these lots. As these lots were rocky, and lots 16 and 17 some of the best garden soil in Bombay, and as the Museum by its architectural presence simply would be a most deniable set off to the garden—the Society with the sanction of Government accepted the proposal. The area of these new lots, 16 and 17, equal square yards 14,917. On the whole, therefore, we have given square yards 25,791 for (Newlands a portion, Bomanjee Framjee Cama's property a portion, mount Road, and lots 16 and 17) square yards 38,042 and a bungalow, and the beauty and use of the Victoria Museum.

25. The Society's Estate as thus established consists as follows :—

Lot	No. 1	= Square yards	...	7,435
Do.	„ 2	= „ „	...	9,681
Do.	„ 3	= „ „	...	9,809
Do.	„ 4	= „ „	...	8,796
Do.	„ 5	= „ „	...	5,065
Do.	„ 6	= „ „	...	12,463
Do.	„ 7	= „ „	...	11,688
Do.	„ 9	= „ „	...	11,309
Do.	„ 11	= „ „	...	10,555
Do.	„ 12	= „ „	...	8,051
½ Do.	„ 13	= „ „	...	4,790
Do.	„ 16	= „ „	...	10,345
Do.	„ 17	= „ „	...	4,572
Do.	„ 20	= „ „	...	9,523
Do.	„ 21	= „ „	...	8,670
Newlands		= „ „	...	17,436
Bomanjee Framjee Cama's property		= „ „	...	48,035
Mount Road		= „ „	...	5,886
	Total of square yards		...	159,148

26. Government also has made over to the Society the Tank on the Parell road, and the Municipality has agreed to keep it filled with water.

27. The deeds for these grants and exchanges are not yet prepared.

28. Appendix C. an official map of the Mount property shows the present boundary of the gardens in red.

29. The Society has yet to receive the large property marked A on the map, on its reverting to Government.

30. It is of the greatest importance also that Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama's property, made up of lot 18 and 19 and the remainder of his property at the entrance of the garden for a portion of which lots 18 and 19 were exchanged,—(the whole being situated between the tank on the Parell road and the entrance to the garden, and running back into it about 300 feet, and marked B on the map Appendix C,) also should pass out of private hands. I fear the Society can never purchase it, nor can I hope that the public ever will for us. But it must be standing duty with us to agitate for its appropriation for some public purpose, as a College, or a City Library. The portion of Newlands sold, to enable us to pay for the remainder must be bought back by the Society itself, when it can do so. Until then we must trust to Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama's goodness to occupy it decently.

THE LAYING OUT OF THE VICTORIA GARDENS.

31. The Society's estate having at last been made compact and comfortable (at least as much so as has yet been possible), the laying out of the Garden was commenced.

32. After a reference to the Collector of Bombay Sewree Garden was sold to Mr. Bomanjee Framjee Cama for Rupees 10,000 on the 25th of April 1862, and by the beginning on the monsoon all the plants that could be removed from it were transferred to the Mount. Although before removal I had arranged all the trees, shrubs and large creepers according to their natural orders, and the showy annuals and perennials according to their colors, they were put down on the Mount in the greatest confusion—and the whole monsoon to the end of July was lost in re-arranging the plants: and it was not until the 27th of that month, when I went to reside on the premises that the gardens were fairly begun.

33. The plan was designed by Mr. W. Tracey and Mr. Terry, and drawn by the former, who has all along most generously given the Society his services as honorary engineer. An inspection of it (Appendix D) will be better than a description. On the 19th of November, the roads having all been laid out, and it being an object that the public should see and know what could be done in the way of a public garden for Bombay, if only the money were given, Lady Frere kindly consented to open the gardens, under the name of "THE VICTORIA GARDENS."

34. No further progress was made to the end of the year for want of funds and want of water. I have commenced however, a subscription for Rs. 10,000 from the general public which is doing well, and have applied also to the Municipality to lay on water pipes for us, and supply us with water gratuitously, and they are prepared to comply with the request, although the official permition cannot be given for some time.

35. Of expensive work remaining to be done are 12 more drains, and the consolidation of all the branch roads. These at present are of earth simply, and I do not intend finishing them until I have seen the effect of a normal monsoon at the Mount. As a great deal has been said of the rapidity with which the gardens have been formed, I must warn the Society of the effect the next rains are likely to have on these side walks. If they stand the trial well, I shall simply sand them, and border them with *Justicia* or *Euphorbia*: if ill, besides sanding, they must be bound with masonry, either at once, or gradually over three or four years as the Society may be able to afford. The gaeat end of opening the Garden early, was to be in a position to command the suppert of the public for their proper completion.

36. Notwithstanding this forced delay, and that the Garden for nine months more can be little else than a promenade, I trust the establishment of a general and an exotic nursery with which those at Sewree cannot be for a moment compared, and the propogation of plants with such success, that notwithstanding all the losses on transfer, and the enormous consumption on the Mount, sales are now to be fully resummed, and never have been completely interrupted,—I trust that these results will be deemed good work for one year.

HINTS FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF THE GARDEN.

37. From my experience of the last few months I have learnt that it is hopeless to attempt to maintain a public and scientific Garden in Bombay without the close and constant care of a scientific superintendent and it is my duty to permanently record my views on this point—simply to guide, not to bind my successor, for my only opinion I would wish to have made a rule is, that being satisfied of the qualifications of their scientific superintendent the Society should give him full discretion.

38. Under a scientific superintendent an European gardener would be a great advantage, but can never supply the place of the former, and for my own part I prefer a native to an European subordinate, as the latter superior as a gardner is inferior generally in managing an establishment.

39. I make it my duty at the Gardens to muster the mallees every morning except Sunday at sunrise. Those who are not present at rollcall are fined a pice—if they are an hour late they are fined the day's pay, except in case of sickness. No holidays are recognised, only granted as a special indulgence if the general state of the Garden warrants it. I keep a book also in which every bed as it is laid out is copied, and the flowers to be grown in it each season named on the opposite page thus

Cold.	Hot.	Rains.	Bed 30
1 Chrysanthem Zinnia Balsam.			1
2 Gomphrena do.	do. (purple).		3 2 3
3 Coreopsis do.	Cineraria.		

Clumps of trees and the avenues are similarly recorded. After a few years' experience these sketches might be lithographed and visitors would thus be made independent of the labels on the plans, which always give great trouble, As also every effort is made to confine the colors harmoniously in the patterns, the book would be a code for my successors, and as it will be strictly natural and not arbitrary. I hope they will never depart from it without consideration. The soil and the position in every pattern have fixed the plants, my only care in having been that the three primitive colors and white are chosen, as red, blue, yellow and white, or purple, yellow and white or orange blue and white, and red, green and white. Daily also I inspect the Gardens for two hours, accompanied by the "Karbaree" or Manager, at present a native, who carries a book in which he writes down any casual orders that may be given, on any omissions of, or departure from, the general orders that may be noticed. It tells against him to have no notice of such omissions or departures, as he is responsible for the Garden going on so that it is never necessary for me to verbally repeat a general order as "weed this bed," "have the grass cut here," "remove that rubbish," "water more there." On entering any special division of the Garden as the exotic nursery, Linnern garden &c. with the Karkharee or Garden Manager the mallee in charge of the division meets us, and the orders entered in the book, are first given to him verbally. I have the seeds also under my immediate charge and the Garden Library.

4. The Garden Establishment at present is as follows :—

1 karkharee or garden Manager, 1 muccadum, 1 head mallee and 6 assistants to look after all avenues and fruit trees and the propogation in the general nursery of trees shrubs and large creepers, one of the assistants to be especially responsible for fruit trees and another for saving seeds. The head mallee keeps a book in which every month he tables the number of each plant propogated during the month, the number planted out, the number sold or given away, and the total in his hands. 1 head mallee and 5 assistants, to look after all flower beds and the propogation of annuals, perennials, and small creepers. One assistant is told off to save seeds, and the head man keeps a book of his nursery also, I head mallee and I assistant, to look after the exotic nursery, propogating as fast as possible. These also take stock of their plants monthly. 6 boys for watering. 4 women or boys for weedings. I gate keeper, I ramosie. 1 water man in charge of bullocks, hose, &c, and who stands by the hydrant while the Garden is watered.

The muccadum is the karbharee's assistant, overseering the men at work. He has especial charge of the boys and women, and any of the mallees wanting the boys or women must apoly for them to him, and if they can be spared from their especial work they can be lent. The muccadum keeps also a book in which he enters all plants sold or purchased by the Garden, and he takes stock of the dead stock monthly as for water pots, rakes, manure &c. But it is the karbharee I hold directly responsible for the proper execution of these standing orders :—that the Garden is properly swept, weeded, watered, that propogation goes on steadily in the nurseries that the accounts are always ready for reference. If required the whole establishment must turn out to water, and if any man have done his day's work he is to go to the assistance of any of the others most requiring him. These general orders in their full detail are read to the mallees once a month.

41. The establishment will be immediately increased by 1 mallee for the linnean garden, 1 mallee and 3 assistants for the natural orders, 1 mallee and 2 assistants for the economic garden, 1 day guard, beyond this it need never be increased.

42. For the mere mechanical working of this establishment it is necessary that the superintendent to properly discharge the full duties of the Society, should be a man of science. It is my opinion also that the garden manager or karbharee should be a native but another person might perhaps prefer a good English gardener. It would be best to have both a native for the general management and an Englishman for gardening. The whole fight however is the constant, watchful presence of one to whom the care of the garden is one of strong love and who will never *rest* contended when even all is *at* the best. Holidays must never be recognised as a right, and men constantly sick must be dismissed. It is no use increasing the establishment for it then becomes a lazy, self-important mob. All this may appear harsh, but I record it under the sense of duty. The Society has received nearly £20,000 worth of land from Government, besides the annual grant for the establishment, and free water from the municipality, and there must be no trifling with this trust. The garden can never be maintained except by constant, persevering and laborious care; and with due care with its opportunity of position, in the focus of the trade of Southern Asia, Australia, and the Caffre Coast, it must serve science as well as be "a thing of beauty and a joy for ever" to people of Bombay.

OFFICE.

49. In Appendix P. to my last report I gave a list of the books kept in the office. During the past year I commenced the practice of keeping a separate record of the sales of English seeds; a separate record has also been kept of the expenditure of the sum of money received for Sewree Garden. The office clerk, Eshvant Krishnarao Palekar, has continued to give me the greatest satisfaction notwithstanding the increase in the Society's business. He has had to write 481 official letters during the twelve month besides circular and casual chits, and the great majority he drafted himself, His accounts are always ready for inspection without notice, and his intelligence and assiduity taken with his character always make me feel that where he is, I am. But for the way in which he has conducted the office work I could not possibly have done so much in the Garden. I trust, therefore, the Society will allow his salary to be raised from Rs. 50 to 65, which is less than the salary drawn by the Garden superintendent.

KIRKEE GARDEN.

44. Nothing has been done at Kirkee Garden during the year under report, as there was nothing to spare for experiments, and the society has had the question of its sale under discussion for the past six months. The expenditure on this branch was Rs. 2,489-7-6 against Rs. 2,730-1 in 1861 and the receipts Rs. 989-8-5 against Rs. 870-5, in 1861.

GARDEN LIBRARY.

45. During the year His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere presented the Society with the Hewra Library, of which a Catalogue is given in Appendix E.

RULES OF THE SOCIETY.

46. Hitherto the Society has been without any proper rules, having been guided by the simple resolutions passed at the meeting of February 11th, 1830, which inaugurated it. These are not sufficient now, and I beg the Society may adopt some for their future guidance.

CONCLUSION.

50. My report, and appendices are lengthy, but I do not apologise for that as they embody suggestions for the management of the Gardens and draft rules which amended and confirmed by the Society will serve for its guidance so long as they are found useful. I trust, therefore, the Society will allow me to print this report —I have the honor to be, Gentlemen, your most obedient servant,

GEORGE BIRDWOOD,
Secretary to the Society.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

List of Causes for trial this day.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

For Judgment.

33 Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and others *vs.* Lalljee Hurchund.

For Trial.

43 Shreedhur Sewsunker *vs.* Anna Ramchunder (part heard).

1 C. H. Bean *vs.* G. L. Clowser.

S. COMPTON, Prothonotary.

Prothonotary's Office, 6th April 1863.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1863.

Fifteenth Day, Monday, 6th April 1863.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR J. ARNOULD, KT.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten A.M., the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. THOMAS CRAWFORD,—*Foreman.*

Messrs. M. Young; F. Ridley; M. Pryer; C. MacKinlay; W. Newton; D. A. Potter; G. Bease; Philip De Miranda; Nowrojee Dorabjee; Moroba Murrichunderjee: and Venayek Narayen.

SENTENCE IN THE CONSPIRACY CASE.—The prisoners Jehanghir Eduljee, Amsetjee Maneckjee, Rustomjee Maneckjee, Martin Curley, Elizabeth Penner, Bomonjee Sorabjee, and Shapoorjee Cooverjee, who were convicted of conspiracy on Thursday last, were placed at the bar to receive sentences.

Before his Lordship proceeded to pass sentence upon the prisoners,

Mr. Bayley said that though under the 24th Section of the Letters Patent constituting the High Court there was no appeal in Criminal cases, yet it was left discretionary for the Judge to reserve a point for the full Court before passing any order or sentence. The learned Counsel therefore moved that as no order or sentence had been passed in this case, a point be reserved with a view to a new trial on the ground that the evidence did not warrant the verdict given by the Jury.

His Lordship said he was entirely against Mr. Bayley in supposing the verdict was not warranted by the evidence. He took every care in his charge to tell the Jury that too much weight should not be given to the evidence of the corroborating witnesses; but he entired concurred in their verdict.

Mr. Bayley said that under the new constitution of the Court, the Judges can reserve a point, and a right exists for a new trial.

His Lordship said that that referred to the reservation of a point of law.

Mr. Bayley cited a case of conspiracy from Demprey's Crown Cases vol., 1 in which the conviction with reference to one of the prisoners being improper, a new trial was granted on the ground that the verdict was wrong. The learned counsel urged that the clause of the charter did not take away the right to set aside a verdict. The jury were distinctly told by His Lordship not to attach any weight to the corroborative testimony.

His Lordship remarked that there was corroboration by circumstances, and the note bore evident marks of forgery. His Lordship was entirely satisfied with the verdict of the jury.

Mr. Bayley asked his Lordship to defer passing the sentence, in order that a motion may be made for a new trial.

His Lordship observed that in this country where the fabrication of false evidence was so very common, he should be the last person in the world to reverse the verdict of a jury with which he was entirely satisfied. He must refuse the application, unless Mr. Bayley adduced some authority.

Mr. Bayley cited a case decided in the Court of Queen's Bench wherein the verdict was impeached as being against evidence.

His Lordship remarked it was entirely a different case. It was not tried before the Criminal Court of Assizes or the Central Criminal Court.

Mr. Bayley said the High Court held the same position here as the Court of Queen's Bench in England. He urged that there was sufficient doubt as to corroboration of the approver's testimony, to justify his Lordship in reserving the point for new trial.

His Lordship said that as this was a new question and an important one he should defer the sentence until prisoners have an opportunity of raising before the full Court the point whether on the criminal side of the High Court, under the new Charter, there is power of moving for a new trial that the verdict was not satisfactory on ground of insufficiency of evidence.

Mr. Dunbar said His Lordship had no power to allow a motion for a new trial.

His Lordship said that though he had a strong opinion of his own, yet he should be reluctant to exclude the prisoners from having an opportunity of raising the point before the full Court, and therefore he should better reserve the point until Mr. Bayley raises it before the full Court.

Point reserved until Thursday next for the full Court. In the meantime the prisoners were ordered to remain in custody at the County Jail.

The witness Jevunjee Shapoorjee was brought up in custody of the Sheriff's officers, and ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 50; the same sum which he had received as bribe. He was then ordered to be released to await ulterior proceedings that might be taken against him.

BRIBING A TELEGRAPH SIGNALLER.—Nemchund Meelapchund was arraigned at the bar on an indictment for offering a bribe to George Pectall, a signaller in the employ of Government, in the Electric Telegraph Department, in order to induce the said George Pectall to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Advocate General and Mr. Dunbar, instructed by the Government Solicitor, conducted the prosecution.

Mr. Bayley and Mr. Scoble, instructed by Mr. Judge, defended the prisoner.

The Advocate General, in opening the case to the Jury, said that the first count of the indictment charged the prisoner with having offered a bribe to George Pectall, a Government Telegraph Signaller, to induce him to act in a manner inconsistent with his duty; and the second count charged him with having on the 31st December 1860 caused a message to be transmitted by the electric telegraph which he knew to be false. The facts were shortly these. It appeared that in the month of December 1860, prisoner Nemchund Meelapchund procured an introduction through his broker Soobaram to George Pectall and William Allen who were employed as signallers in the Government Electric Telegraph Department. Pectall and Allen had come down from the Indore telegraph station and were employed in the Bombay office. After the prisoner had obtained an introduction to Pectall and Allen, several conversations took place between them, and he inquired of them if they could cut the wire and falsify messages. One of them said he could do so, whereupon prisoner offered them from fifteen to twenty thousand Rupees for falsifying China Mail messages which were expected to arrive about that time from Galle. Induced by this pecuniary offer, they consented and arranged to cut the wire at or near Campoolee. After the arrangement was made, Pectall procured a signalling instrument which he shewed to prisoner and directed him to get the necessary materials for working it. Prisoner accordingly procured an electric battery and the materials which he packed up in a box and delivered it to Pectall and Allen at the Byculla station. A tent had also been procured and sent down to the Narell station. Soobaram accompanied Pectall and Allen by direction of the prisoner, and on the night of the 25th December they started for Campoolee. Allen stopped at Nareil, while Pectall and Soobaram went on to Campoolee. Next morning Allen took the tent and joined Pectall at Campoolee. They then came in contact with the line of telegraph wire near the Bhore Ghaut Road. They cut the wire and joined both the ends with their instrument, and then awaited the arrival of China Mail messages. These messages, however, arrived on the 31st December; they were stopped, and after the opium quotations were falsified they were forwarded to Bombay; at the same time a true message in cyphers was sent to prisoner. After this was done, they packed up the materials and returned to Bombay. They went to the house of prisoner, delivered the box, and had conversation with him, in the course of which prisoner expressed himself satisfied with the job and said he had made only Rs. 6000 by speculating upon the quotations, and not as much as he had expected. Prisoner gave Allen and Pectall each Rs. 50. These were the circumstances affecting the two charges in the indictment.

William Allen deposed that he was formerly a signaller in the Government Electric Telegraph Department. In 1860 he was employed at the Indore station. He came down to Bombay in November 1860. He knew George Pectall, who was signaller at Indore; he also came down to Bombay in company of witness. He knew prisoner, who was introduced to witness by one Soobaram in latter part of November 1860. Prisoner asked witness if the China mail telegrams could be falsified; and the latter replied it could be done, if prisoner paid for it. This was said in presence of Soobaram, who was in service of prisoner. Witness and Pectall saw prisoner about the time the China Mail was expected. They made arrangements to start for Campoolee, and there falsify the messages. Previous to starting witness informed prisoner what materials would be required. He saw at prisoner's house the materials purchased by prisoner. He went with prisoner to purchase a tent, and also to a blacksmith to ask him if he could make a telegraphic instrument of which witness gave him a pattern; the blacksmith said he could make one, but he did not make any because they could not come to terms about the price. They arranged to start on Christmas night. On Christmas evening, witness and Pectall came to the Byculla railway station and prisoner came there with a box of materials for telegraphing. They then made up the cyphers for transmitting the messages. Prisoner told them that if the opium quotations came higher than the Bombay market they were to lower them in transmitting messages. He told them that in one transaction he could make a large amount of money, such as ten or fifteen thousand Rupees, out of which prisoners were to get a share. Witness and Pectall left Bombay by the night train on the 25th December, taking the box with them. Witness got out at Narell to take the tent with him, and next morning joined Pectall at Campoolee. He and Pectall pitched the tent under the telegraph wire about fifty yards from the Bhore Ghaut Road. On the night of the 27th, they cut the wire, and connected their ends with their battery in the tent. They allowed the messages is to pass through without interference for four or five days awaiting the China mail. On the 31st December the China mail messages arrived, they received them and forwarded them to prisoner as previously arranged, addressed to Nemchund Khemchund in Bombay, as come from Soobaram from Belgaum. They then restored the connection of the wire and returned to Bombay. Prisoner gave them Rs. 100 as expenses and expressed himself satisfied with what they had done and said what he could do for him. Witness and Pectall got altogether Rs. 2,000 between them from prisoner.

Cross-examined.—Witness could not say whether Soobaram was a broker or servant of prisoner. He and Pectall were tried and convicted of cutting the wire and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment with hard labour. The blacksmith's name is Sewram. When prisoner did not pay witness as he had promised, he gave him up to the police. After witness got out of jail, he got about three or four hundred rupees from prisoner.

George Pectall said he went to a merchants's house with Allen where he saw prisoner, as well as others. Witness did not know prisoner. They said something about cutting the wire. Witness could not say whether prisoner spoke or not. [Witness hesitated and seemed reluctant to give ready answers to questions put to him, whereupon His Lordship threatened to punish him, if he did not speak the truth.] Prisoner offered him money to falsify the messages. (Witness corroborated the testimony of Allen in all respects except as regards the identification of prisoner. He said he had the communication with one Soobaram, and a man like prisoner, and several others.)

Cross-examined.—At the Police Office, witness had sworn that the prisoner was the man who had bribed him. He had subsequently he said it was not the prisoner. He was induced by Allen to make that first statement. Allen said "we will get some money out of him that way." The prosecution was commenced for the purpose of getting money from prisoner. It was at Allen's request, witness went to prisoner's house to ask for money. To the best of his belief, witness as well as Allen knew that prisoner was not the man who offered the bribe. Soobaram told witness that prisoner was not the man. Soobaram knew the object of Allen and witness going to Campoolee to cut the wire. Witness believed it was a man like the prisoner that offered him the bribe. He had conversation with several persons at the merchant's house. They were of the same age as prisoner. [His Lordship here remarked, owing to the reckless manner in which witness gave his evidence, that he never knew a native witness to compare with this witness.]

Re-examined.—He and Allen had been taught by Mr. Wickham to say what they had said in their evidence. He swore many things before the Magistrate which he did not know to be false or true. [His Lordship here advised the counsel for prosecution not to proceed further with examination of the witness whom he styled a wretched being who had sworn falsely before the Magistrate in as far as he alleged he had been tutored to so.] Witness admitted having given false testimony before the Magistrate. Witness had addressed letters through his brother to a person named Nemchund Premchund. [At the Advocate General's request the deposition of this witness taken before the Magistrate was read by the Clerk of the Crown.] Witness heard the deposition read. Some part of it was true. It was true he saw the prisoner, as stated by him before the Magistrate. Witness pointed out the lane and not the house to Constable Roddell. Prisoner was then taken in custody.

His Lordship to witness.—I cannot say what ulterior proceedings might be taken against you, but I have no power of immediately sentencing you. You have covered yourself with infamy. Now go, leave the Court immediately.

Soobaram Jettmull, a medicine vendor, knew the prisoner for the last three years. He was in the service of prisoner's father, and lived in his house. Witness effected an introduction between prisoner and Allen and Pectall. What he stated upon oath before the Magistrate as to prisoner sending him in search of a signaller was false, and he was tutored to say so by Allen. He did not accompany Allen and Pectall to Campoolee. He was tutored by Allen to tell that story before the Magistrate. [Witness contradicted all that he said before the Magistrate against the prisoner].

Cross-examined.—Allen wanted to squeeze money out of prisoner, and he offered witness a bribe of Rs. 25 to tell a false story before the Magistrate. Allen threatened to bring witness into scrape, if he did not say what he had been tutored to say.

Re-examined.—Witness told Allen that he would make a false statement before the Magistrate, but that he would tell the truth before the Judge in the High Court. [His Lordship ordered the witness to be kept in custody of the Sheriff].

Josia Pectall, brother of the witness George Pectall, said he was employed by his brother while he was in jail, to take letters to a person like the prisoner. There were several persons in the house, and witness could not undertake to identify the prisoner. His brother wrote to him to get money from Nemchund. Witness got some money for himself from a man like the prisoner. [Witness contradicted several statements made upon oath before the Magistrate]. What the witness stated before the Magistrate, viz., that the prisoner promised to give his brother, when he came out of jail, a ring and a large sum of money for his struggle to cut the wire, was true.

Cross-examined.—Witness was unable to identify the prisoner. Constable Hallams to give evidence in this case. Witness pointed out the prisoner to Mr. Hallams.

Govind Kooshaba, a peon lately employed in the House of Correction, recollected taking a letter from Allen and Pectall to the prisoner, who gave him a packet of sweetmeats wrapped up in leaves with instructions to give it to them. Prisoner was standing in the road by the side of the jail. Witness had seen the prisoner come to the jail on one or two previous occasions, but did not know his name until the Saheb told him.

Mr. Wickham, Superintendent of Eelectric Telegraph Department, Bombay, said that Pectall was a probationer in signal department. While the examination was going on before Mr. Forjett, witness told Pectall not to be afraid to tell the truth. There was no interruption in the line from the 31st December 1860 to 3rd January 1861; and on subsequent enquiry he learnt that messages were falsified. Pectall and Allen were absent from office on those days.

Bhawoo Ramjee, a peon in the Telegraph Office, knew the prisoner. He was in the habit of taking messages to him. The messages were addressed Nemchund Khemchund.

Mahomed Anngen, a peon in the Telegraph Office, knew the prisoner. He was in the habit of carrying messages to him; they were addressed to Nemchund Khemchund.

William Allen, being recalled, said it was wholly false that he had tutored Pectall and Soobaram what to say before the Magistrate.

Mr. Bayley for the defence urged that the whole of the case against prisoner rested chiefly upon the testimony of William Allan, and his witness was not entitled to the least credit from the Jury, for he was an accomplice in the transaction, and his evidence was not only not corroborated by Pectall and Soobaram, but that they contradicted him in the material respects and admitted that the case had been trumped up by Allen for the purpose of exacting money from the prisoner. The learned counsel laid great stress upon the fact of the want of satisfactory evidence as to the indentification of the prisoner, and told the Jury to disbelieve the whole of the evidence which came from foul and tainted sources.

Four or five witnesses were then examined and they gave very good character to the prisoner.

His Lordship having briefly summed up the evidece, the jury immediately returned a verdict of guilty.

His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to two year's imprisonment with hard labour,—the full extent of the punishment allowed by the Act, and expressed his regret that the law did not empower him to pass a heavier sentence.

The Court then ajourned at 5-30 P.M.

The Khoja conspiracy case is fixed to come on for trial to-day.

MADRAS.

THE LATE MAJOR KEATING.—We regret to hear of the death of Major James Keating of the 3rd Regiment P. L. I. which event took place at Cannanore recently. Major Keating served with the Goomsoor force in 1836, also under Major General Wilsh Wilson, C. B. against Kurnool in 1839. He was engaged in the Southern Mahratta country, and in the Sawuntwaree States in 1844, and was present at an affair on the heights of Budderghur, and also at the storm and capture of Punella Powenghur. Munokur and Munsuntoshghur. At the capture of Punella two officers now with the corps were severely wounded, Major Jones and Captain Haultain.

This casualty promotes Brevet Major R. Jones to the majority and gives Lieutenant S. C. Montgomerie his Company.

The 3rd Regiment P. L. I., one of the smartest in the service, has just proceeded on foreign service to Burmah.—*Daily News, March* 31.

NAVAL AND MILITARY MATTERS IN FRANCE.

(From the Army and Navy Gazette, Feb. 21.)

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

PARIS, *Thursday.*—This week's news from the great French expedition is meagre in the extreme. People are never weary of predicting success, but success has been a sad laggard, and there is no doubt but some time may still elapse before the fall of Puebla. The French army in Mexico, according to the latest advices, regard the capture of this second city as no slight undertaking. The health of that portion of the army occupying up-country stations was reported as excellent, but all along the littoral, fever was still wandering up and down, seeking whom it might devour. Vera Cruz, on account of its climate, had been deserted by the expeditionary troops as quickly as they could leave it, and for other causes unexplained in official documents, the inhabitants had followed the example of the French, and the town was little but a desert. It is not stated if the vessels which had been driven off the coast by

A paper not very much to be relied upon asserts that a great number of transports are being built here. There are 36 already completed; the 37th, Le Cher, nearly so; and in all there are to be 50 constructed. Each of these transports is to be capable of receiving 1000 men, so that France may be able to throw an army of 50,000 men with rapidity on any coast she pleases. Of course there will be other transports for stores, guns, and horses.

¶ Some workmen were engaged lately in hoisting up to a turret in the Naval Hospital at Breast, a bell which had been captured at Bomarsund. It had nearly reached the desired altitude when the ropes broke, and coming down with a run it was smashed to pieces.

The admiral Jurien La Graviere has been out of luck. He left the Normandie to escape the yellow fever, and went on board the Berthollet. A few days afterwards the Berthollet came to grief, and he was forced to shift his flag to the Dryade.

There seems to be some unpleasantness going on in Senegal. A French expedition has been trying to put down rebellion, and the colony is being decimated by yellow fever.

A letter from Warsaw, published in the *Opinion Nationale*, states that the Russian soldiers were openly selling in that town ladies' furs, rings, and silver plate.

MANHATTAN'S OPINION OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT.

(From the Times, Feb. 20.)

If it be true that in the multitude of counsellors there is safety—not only, as the better reading has it, for the counsellors, but also for the recipient of the counsel—then we should be without excuse if we err in our manner of treating the great American question. The Statesmen of Great Britain are, indeed, remarkable for the reticence they impose upon themselves with reference to this matter. The councils of England are almost scrupulously silent on the subject. As silence, however, is impossible to the journalist, whose business it is to chronicle the contemporary history of the world, and to point the moral of events as they transpire, we may not lean upon the example of our Statesmen. In compensation we have the assiduously interposed advice of every tenth-rate sponter who can get a room half full of people to listen to what he may think upon the matter, and we have the misfortune to find that in no instance does our customary method of dealing with this interesting question meet the approbation of these loquacious, although not very important, personages. While they take no care to conceal their own predilections, and avow, with more or less candour, that they think conquest is in this case desirable, and oppression in this case just; while they are determinedly blind to the assistance which the North habitually derives from the workshops of England, and are keenly double-sighted to any occasional advantage which the South may obtain from a stray cargo of arms or shipload of powder, they inculcate upon us either "a generous sympathy" for the much embarrassed North, or at least a stern and inflexible impartiality in our aspect towards the South. This advice, no doubt kindly meant, hardly commends itself to our common sense or to our instincts of justice. We are inclined to hold the scales even between both parties; not suppressing an occasional expression of sympathy with brave men battling against odds for their independence, and, on the other hand, not denying our respect for a powerful people, who, at vast sacrifices and with immense resolution, have been battling, against all the first principles of their own Government, for an absolute preponderance among the nations of the earth. Our anxious advisers, however, assure us that in this respect we are entirely wrong, and that if we continue to allow the slightest symptom of pity to escape us for the weaker and the coerced party, we are no better than Beelzebub!

Now, we are far from underrating the importance of the sympathisers, who no doubt exercise, for some wise purpose, a useful vocation in the order of nature. How shall we set ourselves right with them without doing violence to the larger and nobler inhabitants of the plain? Suppose for a little season we go over to their side, and adopt the tone and language of some native-born Northern American. There happens to be at hand, who with enthusiastic zeal and unhesitating vigour has alone among his countrymen been constant in his addresses to the English people from the commencement of the war of subjugation even down to this day. The fiercest Unionist and the most uncompromising Northern, who has from time to time denounced this rebellion and hallooed on the avengers, is a writer whom our contemporary, the *Morning Herald*, with a reasonable admiration for his earnestness, has more than once, however with undisguished fear and a daily protest, has admitted into its columns. His denunciations have been so lurid and his sparks so incendiary, that our contemporary has never printed one of his letters without experiencing a sensation of setting the chimney on fire, and has always taken the precaution of putting a wet blanket on the top. Suppose, then, we for once borrow of our contemporary this model Northerner, and ask him to picture for us the present state of the Northern cause. We hope this candid expedient will preserve us for ever after from all suspicion of giving way to "Southern tendencies." What our Northerner said a year ago—how he scorned the rebel rout and gloried in the Northern host of patriots, how he put his faith in Lincoln and predicted the full accomplishment of the 90 days' triumph—we need not reiterate; the question is what he now will say for us about the Northern cause. Let "Manhattan," then, hold our pen, and give voice to our "generous sympathies" with the Northern conquerors.

"I am a man who loves my country," says Nanhattan," and there can be no doubt that he is all that can be most ardent as an American and a Northerner. We will ask him, first all all, to say in our name what he thinks it would be true and proper to say of the Government under which he lives. We pull out his "traitor stop," and he shall forthwith give us his definition of a "traitor" according to the law of America as put in force in New York. There are seven classes of traitors according to "Manhattan":—"1. Every man or woman North who does not believe the long-legged Lincoln invested with almost divine attributes. 2. Those who do not believe Seward, Chase, and each and every one of Lincoln's Cabinet are purer than snow, wiser than Solomon, always sober, and superior in ability to the Cabinet Ministers of this or any country or age. 3. Those who have a shadow of doubt in their minds as to whether the thieves, the gamblers, the tailors, the grogshop-keeper, the lawyers the railroad conductors, the politicians, and scamps generally, who have been appointed major-generals and brigadier-generals in our armies by Lincoln, are in any military way or shape inferior to Wellington, Napoleon, Alexander of Greece, Julius Cæsar, Joshua, General Jackson, Saladin, Frederick the Great, or our own Indian warrior, Tecumseh. 4. Those who do not desire that Lincoln's Proclamation may work up the minds of the negro slaves, that they may rise and butcher all the Southern white men, and use for their lustful purposes all the Southern white women, while they make slaves of all the white children. Those men or women who do not believe that Secretary Chase has a right to issue twenty thousand millions of dollars of Treasury notes (or as many as his steam presses can print), so that in 1864 a man will be lucky if he can get a loaf of bread for his family with a thousand dollar greenback Treasury note. 6. Those who do not wish to see more than million more of brothers North and South, perish on the battle-field or in ditches, merely to try experiments whether this or that fool—M'Clellan or Bill Snooks—is a great military commander. 7. Those men who reflect calmly, and who look into the future, and who have made up their minds that the sooner we get rid of Lincoln, and get a new ruler, the better it will be for our continent and for the world at large, no matter whether the new man be Jeff. Davis or Fernando Wood. A change of any kind will better us."

We must confess that there seems to us to be a great deal of rough common sense and a great deal of truth in this. Spoken, as it is, in energetic language from the mouth of an American, we suppose we may adopt it without offence, but it certainly far exceeds anything we have ever desired to say of the Northern Government or the Northern armies. We have sometimes suspected that this contest, if prolonged, may lead to a further break-up of the United States. As our American friend answered so frankly the question—What is a traitor? we will get him to speak for us as to what are the prospects of the Union in the West.

He says:—"Something has to be done, or we have gone to pieces. In the West the people can hardly be kept together. The Illinois Legislature is discussing the future of the Western States. Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Jowa will go into it, and will make their own terms when united. Here in this city all hands are ripe for anything. The city would join in any revolutionary measure, or in any plan to get rid of or to supersede Mr. Lincoln." Then, again, although it would be a high crime in us to hint that the Northerners are despairing of their cause, and are gradually falling to that state of discouragement in which they may be expected to listen to reason, yet we may allow our American to speak for us upon this point also:—Added to our troubles in this high price of everything and the depreciation of the currency. Gold is rising every day. The effect is that provisions and every article needed in families are also rising. Unless Hooker wins a battle, greenbacks will be worth but 50c. the doliar by the 1st of March. The wisest are aghast in Wall-street. They have no precedent, except the Continental currency. That became worthless. So will Lincoln greens, unless something favorable turns up. If Rosecrans is defeated West, or if we do not capture Vicksburg pretty soon, even a victory by Hooker will not save us from going to pieces." Again, upon the same subject:—"Some merchants bought gold to hold long ago. Those are safe, and will have made money. 'I was for the 'Union and have supported the President,' said a venerable old merchant to me, 'but I cannot afford it any longer. I have something to lose, and it will all be lost if the Government is sustained in what it wishes to do. None but beggars, or those who have nothing to lose, can afford to be patriotic and go with Lincoln. All the property holders of New York—all who are in any kind of business—must oppose the President.'" We have not space to ask "Manhattan" to speak us to the swarms of beggars that now infest New York, nor to allow him to repeat his assertion that the officials themselves do not know whether there are a million or half a million of men under arms. Upon all this, and much more, we are compelled to keep silence or to lack the protection of an American speaking our thoughts in American tone and phraseology.

There is, however, one other point on which we will borrow the voice of our honest American, for it is one upon which we dare not use our own without danger to the nerves of many old ladies of both sexes who are thrown into hysterics at the notion of *The Times* making any answer to the gentlemen who have only to revile both us and our country. "Manhattan" tells us what the folk of New York really think of the nonsense talked by the newspapers and the New York Chamber of Commerce as to the Alabama and other matters. He says:—"In order to throw odium upon the British Government for permitting our rebel friends to build ships and fit out steamers for privateers in English ports, the case is cited of Mr. H. Webb, a shipbuilder in this city, who had a contract with Russia in 1853 to build a first-class frigate. Mr. Webb comes out yesterday in a card, and says he suspended operations because he doubted the legality of the construction of a frigate for Russia, when we were at peace with England and France. Legality of a fiddle-stick! Webb's funds were stopped. He had no means to go on, and it was a question whether he would ever get a cent of pay for what he had done. If the agent of the Czar of Russia in this city had been in funds, and could have paid for a frigate every week, Webb would have built one every week, or a dozen—and they would have gone to sea. There is no use in discussing such nonsense. We build ships and we furnish gunpowder for all nations when at war. We had peace with Old Spain, but when her colonies one after another revolted we recognized them all, and furnished them with powder, shot, and vessels to injure Spain. If England and France go to war tomorrow, we will cheerfully supply both with provisions if we can get pay. Or, if Canada, or Jamaica, or Turk's Island revolts against Great Britain, we will supply privateers for Turk's Island to carry on the war and prey upon British commerce. We are a commercial people. We have nothing to do with other people's affairs. We will supply both. We ought to be under great obligations to England that she has favoured us so greatly in the quarrel between North and South. She has let us have everything we asked for, and has asked no questions. It is rather hard that the South cannot nibble a little and buy a steamer now and then." This is plain truth in the mouth of an Unionist and an American; but no doubt we shall be told that it is not wise in us to say so. We confess that we have not yet studied sufficiently in certain ultra democratic schools to be afraid of the exercise of a freeman's right of free speech upon public subjects and public men. To meet the scruples, however, of those who either do not love freedom of speech at all, or are such jealous lovers of it that they would have it all to themselves, we put ourselves for the nonce under the tutelage of this native-born Republican, and we hope that in speaking the language of the North we have improved our own tone, and made manifest those generous sympathies with an invader which have been asked for at our hands.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(From the Times, February 27.)

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NEW YORK, *Feb.* 13.

A Personal difficulty has suddenly arisen between M. Mercier, the able and accomplished representative of the Emperor of the French, and Mr. Seward, which will probably lead to the withdrawal of the former from a post which he has filled with distinguished ability. In a despatch to M. Thouvenel, dated the 13th of April, 1862, recently published in the *Livre Jaune* of the French Government, and which arrived in this country by the last steamer, M. Mercier states distinctly that he visited Richmond with the thorough acquiescence of Mr. Seward, and "almost, as it seemed, in compliance with his desire." He details the conversations he held with Mr. Seward preliminary to his departure. One of them was to the effect "that if any overtures were made to him (M. Mercier) relative to the recognition of the Southern Confederacy, he should answer that it ought to be understood that in his position he could only speak of the restoration of the Union; that in the disposition in which the population of the North seemed to be, recognition would not decide the Federal Government to raise the blockade; that for us (the French) peace was the only prayer we could form; and that we should be consequently disposed to everything which depended on us in order that it might be made as soon as possible in the convenience of both parties." In the last paragraph but one of the despatch M. Mercier records:—"It was understood besides that I should report to Mr. Seward only what I was authorized to report to him. Mr. Seward said to me that I might add, if I found an opportune occasion, that in his opinion the North was animated by no sentiment of vengeance, and that for himself he should, with pleasure, find himself again in the Senate in the presence of all those whom the South thought fit to send thither." No sooner was this document published in Washington than a violent outcry against Mr. Seward was raised by the Republican and Abolitionist party. A secret meeting was held to demand his removal from office, and on Monday last, the 9th inst., a resolution was passed by the Senate calling upon the President to communicate with the public interests, to communicate the character of the suggestions made by Mr. Seward to M. Mercier, and what representations, if any, M. Mercier was authorized to make at Richmond on the part of the Federal Government, or of the Secretary of State. Taking for granted that M. Mercier's despatch was substantially and verbally correct, there was nothing in it which Mr. Seward could have ashamed to avow. Mr. Seward was not represented as encouraging the idea of disunion. He held out no prospects of success to the Confederates. He only said what was quite consistent with true patriotism, as well as discretion,—that the North entertained no vengeance; and that he, for one, would be glad if the South would once again send its senators to Washington. There was no treason in this —nothing, in fact, but the kindest and best feeling. But the Republican senators seemed to think there was; and Mr. Seward, unfortunately for his reputation, seemed to be of the same opinion. In a communication to the Senate the day before yesterday, he endeavoured to put himself right, when he had not been wrong, and did it in a manner that must render it difficult, if not impossible, for M. Mercier ever again to hold official or personal intercourse with him. He stated point blank that "no suggestions were made to M. Mercier by the Secretary of State that *induced* or were designed or *calculated to induce* him to undertake a mission to Richmond in April last, or any other time. He (M. Mercier) was not then, nor has he, nor any other person, ever been authorized by this Government, or *by the Secretary of State, to make any representations of any kind to the insurrectionary agents or so called authorities at Richmond* or to hold any communication with them on behalf of this Government." Mr. Seward overstated his case and protested too much in this passage, but, not contented with a denial which virtually accused a highminded gentleman of stating "that which was not," he went on to say that since the 4th of March, 1861, *no communication, direct or indirect, formal or informal*, had been held by the Government, *or by the Secretary of State, with the insurgents, their aiders, or abettors.*" It is difficult to see how M. Mercier can remain longer in Washington as the representative of France, if Mr. Seward is allowed to continue in office without apology or explanation. Some of Mr. Seward's friends, desirous of finding a loophole of escape, suggest that as he speaks no French, he may have misunderstood M. Mercier's English, or that M. Mercier (who speaks very good English) may not have correctly interpreted Mr. Seward's meaning. If this were the explanation it is a pity that Mr. Seward did not himself think of it before rushing into print with so astounding and offensive a denial.

But Mr. Seward is too clever by half, and altogether too zealous for a diplomatist. On the 6th inst., as soon as intelligence arrived of the new proposal made on the part of the Emperor of the French, he sat down to his desk and penned a long and elaborate letter to Mr. Dayton, the United States' Ambassador at Paris, which is published *in extenso* in all the New York and Washington papers of this morning. He refuses in the most peremptory manner the proposals of any conference or mediation whatever, in a tone of defiance which gives the utmost delight to the war party. The *New York Times*, which has not hitherto been found in the ranks of Mr. Seward's admirers, says, "It is the old pristine *Americanism* which we hear; the same proud tone that used so signally to mark this as a nation conscious of its strength and jealous of its honour." It is a question, however, whether the defiance accords with the public feeling, and whether the Secretary is not a little too American for the occasion. Some of the arguments by which he supports his conclusions are sound, while others are mere puerilities; and the whole document is of a kind that might be more reasonably expected from an advocate than from a statesman and diplomatist. He scarcely comes up to the idea of the *New York Times* in the matter of conscious power when he refuses mediation on the ground that if the possibility of disunion were admitted the quick result would be ever increasing anarchy; nor does he altogether do justice to history when he speaks of the Constitution of the United States as a "sacred instrument." It has certainly not been sacred to him or to Mr. Lincoln, for both of them have trodden it under foot. Though in this very letter he constantly uses the words "North" and "South" to designate the belligerents, he lectures M. Drouyn de Lhuys, through Mr. Dayton, for the employment of those identical terms. "I must be allowed," he says, "to state that M. Drouyn de Lhuys errs in his description of the parties to the present conflict. We have here, in a political sense, no North, no South; no Northern, no Southern States. We have an insurrectionary party which is located upon and is chiefly adjacent to the Gulf of Mexico." Surely this is the merest trifling—unworthy even of an ultra-casuist. When, in another passage of the letter, Mr. Dayton shall learn, on Mr. Seward's authority, "*that not one voice has been raised anywhere out of the immediate field of the insurrection in favour of* foreign intervention, or mediation or arbitration, *or compromise with the relinquishment of one acre of the national domain or the surrender of even one constitutional franchise*"—Mr. Dayton may well ask himself—supposing always that he receives the newspapers of his own country—whether Mr. Seward knows anything of what has recently passed or is now passing in the Legislatures of New Jersey, Illinois, and Indiana, where peace and compromise are not only openly debated, but vigorously recommended. When Mr. Seward makes an assertion of this kind he adds another reason to those which may already have existed in the minds of impartial readers of his reply to M. Mercier for believing that in the statement of the particular facts in dispute M. Mercier was wholly right, and the forgetful, careless, or inaccurate Secretary as wholly wrong.

While the war of words is waging with a vehemence which threatens to grow wilder as the difficulties of the Republic increase, the war of deeds languishes at sea, on the rivers, and in the field. Charleston is more formidably protected than was imagined. The force sent against it has been found inadequate. Generals Hunter and Foster have quarrelled on a question of precedency and authority, and the latter, having disembarked his troops on St. Helena Island, has left General Hunter in possession, and returned to Washington to detail his grievances and demand fresh instructions. On the Mississippi General Banks makes no progress against Port Hudson. He has not men enough to risk a battle, and while his army is day by day decreasing, that of the enemy is augmenting, until it has become a question with the Confederates whether they shall not assume the offensive, and walk right over General Banks into New Orleans. At Vicksburg the whole fortune of the war hangs upon the success of the "cut" that is to divert the Channel of the Mississippi. The work makes slow progress, and has not been attended with anything like the results anticipated. Awaiting its completion, military operations are postponed, and "the father of waters" remains impenetrably closed. In Tennessee General Rosecrans reposes on the laurels of Murfreesborough, while on the Rappahannock the once mighty army of the Potomac peaks and pines like a rickety child. It has ceased to inspire hope in its friends, or terror in its foes; and will, according fo all present appearances, be sent for change of air and scene to North Carolina, and lose the distinctive appellation by which it acquired renown under the guidance of M'Clellan. This is a gloomy picture, and by no means overcharged with dark colours. A few days, however, may throw a little sunshine into the foreground. If Charleston be impregnable, Savannah may be vulnerable. The Mississippi may be coaxed into the canal which engineering science is digging out for it, and float the gunboats of the North to the other side of Vicksburg; and, if the army of the Potomac should abandon "the sacred soil" of Virginia, Generals Rosecrans and Joseph Johnson may again come to blows in Tennessee, and fight a battle less indecisive than that of Murfreesborough.

In the meanwhile, although Mr. Seward may know or care to know nothing of the circumstance, offers of mediation and rumours of peace are on all men's tongues, and stir up the combativeness of parties and politicians in all the Federal States; there are unpleasant symptoms in the West and North-West which betoken that the enthusiasm of the people of those regions for the war and the Union has cooled down; that no more volunteers can be had for love or money; that no forced men can be draughted under the penalty of a new secession; and that, in fact, the great West is seriously debating whether it will not cast in its fortunes with the South. There is no stability anywhere. The political pattern shifts from day to day, and is unsteady as the reduplications of a kaleidoscope. The West is all alive with perilous discontent, and New York, which was once proud to call itself the Empire State and to govern all the rest by the influence of its opinion, makes no sign. Its leading men are timid. Its Legislature is so evenly balanced between the rival factions that it can no longer speak with the ancient authority. Its great merchants and bankers hold aloof, uncertain what to do or what to think. Its triumphant democracy content themselves with disparaging the judgment and the honesty of the Presidents, and of everybody about him, with complaining of the war, the taxes, the currency, the prospects of the country, and of all that the Government has done or left undone. Professing a great love for the Union, a great detestation of emancipation without the consent of the Slave States, and a bloody minded determination to fight out the fight to what they call the "bitter end," they act as if their professions were all insincere, and as if they had set their hearts upon peace and a compromise, without daring to take the measures to hasten or secure the end which they desire. Perhaps, however, the day is not remote when New York will be forced to declare itself with more distinctness, and when the dumb patriotism of the people will find a voice sufficiently powerful to be heard above the roar of faction. A serious crisis is too palpably approaching to permit any one to doubt that the most stirring events of the war must occur during the next three months. The great question of an army or no army will have to be decided during that interval. On the 1st of June at least one-half of the existing military force of the Republic will have ceased to exist by the expiration of the term of enlistment of the volunteers who engaged themselves for two years and of those who engaged for nine months. If these men will not re-enlist, what is to be done? Will the President, by a *coup d'etat*, seek to compel them to remain in the service? And if so, what will be their fighting value? Will he again try the power of bounty-money to induce Irishmen and Germans to lend their aid to the cause of free institutions in the North and of subjugation in the South? He may; but are the men to be found? And does not the very flower of the Irish and German immigration lie buried in the bloody battle fields of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and other Golgothas of this merciless contest? Or will he imitate the example of the Southern President, and resort to the conscription? He may, no doubt; but, if he do, he may drive out of the Union not only the Border Slave States, but the great Prairie States of Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa—perhaps even New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. Or will he rely upon "God and the Negroes," as Mr. Ward Beecher and Mr. Wendell Phillips recommend? The Negroes, if Mr. Frederick Douglass speak their sentiments, will not lend the aid of their strong arms except upon terms which the white race would reject with scorn and indignation. They are besides so few in number as to be incapable of rendering any real assistance. Look where he will, the President can find small comfort. The task set him is superhuman. There seems but one chance left—to call a general convention of the American people, and leave in their hands the issues which are beyond his control. The Constitution not only warrants, but commands such a course of action, and it will hereafter be considered a crime in Mr. Lincoln by the world's judgment and that a history that he did not at an earlier period of the struggle remove the responsibility of bloodshed from his own weak shoulders to those of the whole people that were better able to bear it.

It was Mr. Lincoln's clear duty to have inaugurated this movement. But it has been taken out of his hands. Those who from their position ought to be the leaders have, like him, suffered inferior agencies to perform their work. Even the great State of New York, as already observed, has allowed the lead in the efforts to procure an armistice and a convention to be taken by States of less importance than herself. New Jersey, which is thoroughly Democratic, and has both a Democratic Governor and a Legislature, was the first to move, and has been rapidly followed by Illinois and Indiana, the people of which have done much of the fighting and suffered most of the real hardships of the war, and have not profited by war contracts like the Eastern and Atlantic States. New York, New England, Pennsylvania have fought by deputy. Their trade and commerce have not been ruined, and many branches of both have actually been increased in consequence of the war expenditure; but the Western States have not only given the life blood of their sons, but even their fertile fields rendered useless, except for bare subsistance, by the stoppage of the Mississippi and the utter destruction their once profitable trade with the South. When these States speak Peace they mean Peace. New York and the Middle States are more quiescent because more prosperous. They love the Union so much that they would, if possible, compel it by an unqualified submission to the South in the matter of slavery. They look upon the President's Emancipation policy as both a blunder and a crime. But, although some of their leading Decrats talk of fighting to the last extremity, many of them would much rather dissolve the Union without another battle, in the hope and expectation that the South might, under proper Democratic manipulation become the basis of a new Republic, which might include New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, as well as the Border Slave States, and they talk of war without caring to carry it on in the mode of President Lincoln, or by the agencies of the party that elected him. In the North Western States the Democratic party takes a more practical and intelligible as well as more honest course. They do not say with Mr. J. Van Buren and other New York Democrats that the war must go on, but insist that it must stop. New Jersey has appointed Commissioners to proceed to Richmond, if the Government will grant permission, to invite the Southern States to send delegates to meet those of the Northern States in a Grand National Convention to discuss the state of the country. The Legislature of Illinois has also appointed Commissioners to confer with the delegates appointed by other States to meet at Louisville, in Kentucky, in March, and has adjourned without the transaction of its ordinary business until June, when it proposes to reassemble to hear the report. In the Indian Legislature the peace resolutions propose Nashville, in Tennessee, as the place of meeting; but if the resolutions be adopted, as appears probable, Louisville will be substituted for Nashville to secure the necessary unity and harmony of action. The Assembly of Kentucky has appointed nine Commissioners, six from the House of the Representatives, and three from the Senate, to meet the Commissioners of the other States at Louisville, and has invited New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, as well as Indiana and Illinois, to co-operate. The New England States are not included in the invitation; but it is possible, as the project widens, that all the States will be represented, and that, instead of a partial Convention at Louisville, there will be what the urgency no less than the justice and mercy of the case demands, a general Convention at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or St. Louis. If Mr. Lincoln were open to any other advice than that of the party which trusts to emancipation of the Negroes as the sole cure for the frightful evils of the nation, he would seize the opportunity which these movements present to act upon the advice tendered in the resolutions that are now lying for consideration in the Indiana House of Representatives. They state that it is the imperative duty of the chief Executive of the nation to proclaim an armistice in order that a Convention of all the States may be held. There has been more than enough of useless bloodshed. The bravery of both sides has been sufficiently shown. The unalterable determination of the South to be independent has been clearly enough proved to satisfy the North that the extermination of the Southern people is as impossible as it would be disgraceful, unnatural, and fiendish. The time for compromise has arrived. And it will hereafter be a humiliating thought for unborn generations of Americans if living Americans wait for foreign agencies to do what, as Christians, no less than as men of the world, men of business, statesmen, and true patriots, they should do for themselves. The voice of truculent and crazy fanatics has been heard too long. It is time for the voice of common sense to sound above the din; and, if any portion of that priceless commodity remains in the country, it will exert itself immediately, or the Northern States of America will incur the double danger of ruin and humiliation.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY the 7th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, a large quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Jaconets, a few Bales of Twist, a few pieces Chintz fast colour, one case children Toys, Gents and Lady's Riding Whips, one case children's Toys, and sundry other fancy Articles.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 2 Tent, Stranger's Lines, Esplanade, the property of an Officer proceeding to England, consisting of handsomely Carved Blackwood Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, such as Round Tables, Chiffoneers, Bookstand, Sofas, Tenpoys, Tecaddy, Whist Table, Predieu, and other Chairs, a Brussels Carpet, 24 feet square, an Iceel Glass Dessert Service, Glass, Crockery, &c. &c., Bengal Cots, Children's Cots, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, Washhand Stands, Presses, Cupboards, Tents, Dispense Articles, one second hand German Square Piano and some Oilman's Stores fresh from England, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Tuesday, the 7th instant.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, new Printing Presses, Types, and all the materials necessary for getting up a Printing Office. The date of sale to be made known hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th April 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Glassware, Decanters, Vases, Bronze-lamps, Bread Baskets, Cruetframes, Mahogany chests of Drawers, Writing Tables, Dressing and Toilet Glasses, Carpets, &c.

Also, several Sets of Imitation Fruits, of best Description.
A case of Fancy Silk Lady's parasols of different Colours.
A number of fancy Coloured Paper fans, &c. &c. &c.

AN AUCTION SALE OF WINE, BEER, OILMANSTORES, &c., IN APOLLO STREET, No. 27, FORT.

By order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dandas.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. are instructed to submit to sell by Public Auction, at his Shop, in Apollo Street, No. 27, Fort, by order of the Trustees of Sorabjee Nusserwanjee Dandas, all the valuable stock of Beer, Champagne, Brandy, Porter in Bottles and Pints, Sherry, Liqueur, Madeira, Claret, Sparkling Moselle, Ginger Wine, Port Wine, Old Tom, one Butt of Port Wine, Cherry Cordial, one hundred Cases of Oilmanstores, a number of American Time Pieces and Clocks, Miscellaneous Articles, &c.

The above will be on view from Wednesday, the 8th instant.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th April 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

SALE OF GENUINE VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT PARADISE LODGE, No. 2, MALABAR HILL.

THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 7th, and WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence, No. 2, Paradise Lodge, Malabar Hill, the valuable Household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. COLLUM, Esq., the same consists of a set of richly cut vine-leaf pattern Glass Ware for 24 persons, cut Claret Jugs, Pint, and Claret Decanters, richly cut and frosted Glass Centre-pieces on Stands, Glass Fruit Dishes, vine-leaf pattern Cellery Vases; a White Blue and Gold Dinner Service; a Blue Tiffin do.; a White and Gold Breakfast do.; a handsomely Carved Blackwood Drawing-room and Dining-room Furniture, such as Round Tables, Chiffoneers, Bookstand, Sofas, Tenpoys, Teacaddy, Whist Table, Predieu, and other Chairs, a Brussels Carpet, 24 feet square, an Iceel Glass Dessert Service, Glass, Crockery, &c. &c., Bengal Cots, Children's Cots, Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Dressing Tables, Washhand Stands, Presses, Cupboards, Tents, Dispense Articles, one second hand German Square Piano and some Oilman's Stores fresh from England, &c. &c.

No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Tuesday, the 7th instant.

Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. are instructed to dispose of by Public Auction, new Printing Presses, Types, and all the materials necessary for getting up a Printing Office. The date of sale to be made known hereafter.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Beaujolais Wine, at Rs. 15 per dozen.
Millinery, consisting of Muslin and Lace Shawls.
Saddlery, by MacNaghten and William Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow, and Edward Adams, of London.
Cordage, about 80 Coils Hemp Rope.
Carriage Linings, Oil Carpets for Floor and Staircases.
Wire Netting, suitable for Garden enclosures.
Superior Hair Oil.
De Jongh's Cod Liver Oil.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.

FRANCIS & Co.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th April 1863.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

WEEKLY SALE.

On THURSDAY the 9th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Glassware, Decanters, Vases, Bronze-lamps, Bread Baskets, Cruetframes, Mahogany chests of Drawers, Writing Tables, Dressing and Toilet Glasses, Carpets, &c.

Also, several Sets of Imitation Fruits, of best Description.
A case of Fancy Silk Lady's parasols of different Colours.
A number of fancy Coloured Paper fans, &c. &c. &c.

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DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 6th April 1863.

BENNETT & CO.

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No Catalogues, and the property will be on view from Tuesday, the 7th instant.

Wines, Spirits, Beer, etc.

CHAMPAGNE IMPERIAL, First Quality, Jules Mumm and Company, Rheims, Shipped by J. J. Bordes, ship owner and sole Importer Bordeaux.

The only genuine Champagne of this Brand for sale at the Godowns of McCOMBIE & WRIGHT. Price Rs. 42 per Dozen.

J. & C. WHITE & Co.'s WINES, as follows:—

Sherry, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, quarts, in 2 dozen Cases.
Port, pints, in 4 dozen Cases.
Apply at the Godowns of George S. King & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.—A light sound BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cussetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.—FINWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT. BARTON & GUESTIER, BEYCHEVELLE CLARET, and RUINART PERE, and FILS CHAMPAGNE, just arrived.

MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES. Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

Bombay, 6th May 1861.

ALLSOPP'S BEER IN WOOD.—October Brew, expected by the end of March. Orders registered by CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.

JUST ARRIVED.

JEWANJEE EDJLJEE'S SONS beg to invite attention to the following, just received ex *Salsamanca*, *Bonne Parisienne* and *J. J. Duessnier*, and they would solicit early orders from their constituents.

Chillingworth's Crown Claret; a small consignment.
Brandy, Jules Robin's Henry Monnie's and Dunkin's.
Jules Mumin's Champagne in pints and quarts.
Burgoff's Hock and Moselle in ditto ditto.
John Moir's Jams and Jellies in tins.
Fruits in Brandy and Syrup.
French Patties of every variety.
The names of the suppliers will be their recommendation.
Also a small and choice assortment of Tucker's Lamps, so well and favorably known here.
18th February, 1863.

COUPLAND & Co. have for Sale the following superior WINES, &c., just received ex *Hadassah* and *Colgrain* from Messrs. Tod, Heatly & Co., London.

Champagne, superior Sparkling Brand, Tod, Heatly & Co.	Rs.	40 per doz.
Do. do. do. Brand a Crown	"	35 "
Moselle, superior Sparkling, extra 1st quality	"	30 "
Brand, R. Tod and James	"	38 "
Moselle, fine Sparkling Brand, a Crown	"	30 "
Sherry, Old Pale, Blue Seal	"	29 "
Do. very dry, White Seal	"	26 "
Do. superior Old Amontillado, Black Seal	"	30 "
Brandy, fine Old Pale	"	36 "
Do. do. Brown	"	36 "

COUPLAND & Co.

THE UNDERSIGNED can confidently recommend